Proceedings of the meeting of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee at Mangalore Town at 2-30 p.m. on 1-6-1957.

The landlords presented a memorandum.

Sri Huchmasthy Gowda — What have you to say in regard to system of fixed rents?

Sri Vithal Prabhu — Government notify in the Gazette the total produce of the land and 1/6th of the yield is to be paid. We propose Bombay Act. We want fixed rent. We want both proprietorship to the tenant in respect of the land cultivated by him and fixity of rent. We do not want automatic ownership immediately. In respect of excesses over the ceiling, Government should acquire the land and give it to the tenants. In the case of lands below the ceiling limit, the tenants need not be the owners immediately; in this case the rent should be fixed. If 1/6th is fixed as the maximum rent, there is no possibility of clash between landlords and tenants.

Sri R.M. Patil — Should a tenant be evicted if he has more than the ceiling? Will evictions occur on a large scale?

Sri Vithal Prabhu — I think it is not possible to evict tenants on a large scale, although it may be in one or two isolated cases. Each branch of a family getting land according to the recent amendment may be allowed to claim land of his share for personal cultivation in case he has no other means of subsistence. But different members of the same family like husband and wife should not be allowed to demand seperately for purposes of cultivation on the ground of their coming from different divided branches of the previous undivided family. The enforcement of the Act should not be withheld till partitions have been effected, as suggested by some of the landloreds.

Sri Vittal Setty, Suratkal — We are small pattadars at our place. A big pattadar is only an exception. The small pattadars should be made permanent. Tenancy may be made permanent only if the tenants are good agriculturists. Resumption should be allowed for personal cultivation. 40% of the gross yield should be the rent. The rate of rent prevailing before 1950 should be taken as correct for fixing the rent for lands belonging to mutts and public institutions. If a landlord wants to sell the lands, priority should be given to the tenant working on the lands.

Proceedings of the meeting of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee held at Gurupura, Mallur, District, on 2nd June 1957. at 9-00 a.m.

Sri Lingukava

I won 250 mudies of land (2½ mudy = 1 acre). I cultivate personally 100 mudies and the rest of land I have leased out. I possess 4 pairs of bullocks. I cultivate with the help of my family members. I get 400 mudies of paddy from the land I personally cultivate. From the rest of the land which is cultivated by tenants I get annually 8 mudies of paddy for one mudy of land for both crops. If it is inferior land i.e. bettu, I get only 4 mudies for the whole year. My tenants do not work on bitty basis with me. The genidars bear all the expenditure in this part and no manure nor seed is supplied by the landlord. No genidars are evicted. My mulegenidar gets 250 mudies of which I get 112 mudy as owner and the area is about 25 acres.

Mulegeni rate is less than chalgeni rate. The old genis are still current and they are not being increased. 10 acres of paddy 1st class land are required for the maintenance of the family of a middleclass agriculturist. For 1st class land the yield is about 18 mudies. For second class about 10. Usually the first yield covers the agricultural expenditure. Hay is also not given to the landlord. About 10 to 12 mudies per acre of paddy land would be proper rent; I think this is reasonable.

At the time of sowing and harvesting I pay wages in paddy and one meal for cooly.

Adur Shiva-Shankar Rao

I am a person having 120 acres of land, both nanja and punja; 75 acres are nanja and the rest is punja. In my opinion about 5 acres of land would be sufficient for a normal family or atleast 120 muras of rice is required. The basic holding for a small family should be atleast 2 acres of first class paddy lands; but to secure a normal living it should be about 5 acres.

Sri K. Rama Alva

There should be atleast 5 acres of first class land for a small family for standard life. To each acre of nanja first class land 4 acres of second class nanja or 8 acres of bettu land should be given in addition for family holding.

Peter nha

I am a tenant and cultivate 2 acres of land or 10 kalasa. I pay 42 mudis of rent. Out of these 2 acres of land I do not get 44 mudies of yield from both the crops; it is impossible for me to pay the rent. I have incurred a debt of Rs. 300/- during the last 7 years. My family consists of 10 members. I work as agricultural labourer. 3 of my family members work on the land. I require 20 mudies of rice for our maintenance. At the most 50 mudies can be obtained from my 2 acres of land; I have to pay 42 mudies to the landlord as rent. I consider 25 mudies of paddy would be reasonable rent in my case.